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Further no arrangements were also proposed for safeguarding the tanks, namely, (1) Keelapuliyangudi, (2) Sirputhur, (3) Nagarpadi tank, (4) Seluvali tank into which this surplus was allowed to drain before entering the Vellar. The cost of works that will ultimately be necessary for effectively working the surplus according to this proposal will be about Rs. 53,000 which is very high.

3. An alternative scheme is therefore now proposed. A surplus sluice will be constructed opposite to the infall of the Athikurichi odai and a surplus course excavated as far as the outlet at the tail end of the "A" channel which runs parallel to the main channel. Below this outlet there is a deep defined drainage course from the surplus of the Konamangalam tank and falling into the Vellar. The new surplus course will be joined on to this existing course. The total length of the new surplus course will be about a mile and the whole course from the surplus sluice to its infall into the Vellar will be about 2½ miles. Thus the flood water can easily and quickly be discharged into the Vellar. The carrying capacity of the surplus channel is roughly 1,786 cusecs. This will do both for the Athikurichi and local drainage.

4. The crest of the outlet at the "A" channel will be lowered by about 2′ 3″ so as to pass the drainage without submerging the lands near the outlet.

5. The new surplus course cuts an irrigation channel and the ayacut thus cut off will be commanded by a separate pipe sluice constructed in the main channel a little below the proposed surplus sluice. The sluice will also irrigate the lands at the tail end of the "A" channel below the outlet in it. Provision is made in the estimate for the necessary acquisition of patta land.

6. When these improvements are carried out, the channel below this point will be perfectly safe and the breaches which constantly occur in this reach will be avoided.

7. The cost of this scheme is Rs. 25,000 and is reasonable. It has been under correspondence for four years now. So it may be sanctioned at an early date.

M. Nilakanta Ayyar,
15*th August* 1926. *Offg. Superintending Engineer, Tanjore Circle.*

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1677 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd March 1928, page 244 supra.]

CHAPTER VIII—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

* * * *

102. The Superintendent shall, whenever practicable, personally, investigate, and superintend the investigation of the following crimes :— Personal Investigation.

(1) dacoity,
(2) highway robbery,
(3) murder,
(4) house-breaking and theft of a specially grave nature,
(5) thefts of a specially grave nature,
(6) any specially serious disturbance or riot,
(7) all cases in which there is any reason to suspect that an Indian has met with his death at the hands of a British soldier,
(8) Conspiracy cases,
(9) offences under sections 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code.
(10) any case of a specially grave nature, and
(11) counterfeit currency notes.

In cases of alleged extortion or bribery by a police officer, the Superintendent must use his discretion whether to hold a personal inquiry or not, but all really serious cases of this nature should be inquired into either by the Superintendent or his Assistant or Deputy.

* * * *

NOTE.—Some latitude is permitted as to compliance with this order. For instance, if the guilty persons are known and evidence is at once forthcoming, or if the case comes within its category merely for technical reasons, or, in respect of highway robbery and dacoity, the case is an isolated one, trivial of its kind, in which personal investigation is not likely to be useful or in cases of murder followed by suicide, personal investigation may often be a waste of an officer's time rather than beneficial.

* * * *

106. Subdivisional Police Officers shall, whenever possible, investigate cases of the following classes, visiting the scene of crime and superintending the inquiry :—

(1) dacoity,
(2) highway robbery,
(3) murder,
(4) robbery of over Rs. 100 and any case presenting important features,
(5) house-breaking and theft of a specifically grave nature,
(6) thefts of a specially grave nature,
(7) any disturbance, riot or affray of a serious nature,
(8) all cases in which there is any reason to suspect that an Indian has met with his death at the hands of a British soldier,

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(9) any important or specially grave cases, and
(10) Counterfeit currency notes.

They shall investigate important cases of lesser gravity, which may occur near their halting places.

* * * * *

NOTE.—Some latitude is permitted as to compliance with this order. For instance, if the guilty persons are known and evidence is at once forthcoming, or if the case comes within its category merely for technical reasons, or, in respect of highway robbery and dacoity, the case is an isolated one, trivial of its kind, in which personal investigation is not likely to be useful or in cases of murder followed by suicide, personal investigation may often be a waste of an officer's time rather than beneficial.

CHAPTER IX—INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

Special orders regarding investigations. Indian killed by British soldier.

110. In all cases in which there is reason to suspect that an Indian has met with his death at the hands of a British soldier, the Superintendent or Subdivisional Police Officer, as the case may be, shall proceed to the spot with the utmost promptitude and conduct the investigation in person, causing immediate and full inquiry to be made among the soldiers with the assistance of the military officers.

Affray between villagers and soldiers.

111. Cases of affray between villagers and European soldiers, and cases arising out of shooting disputes between villagers and European soldiers shall be promptly investigated by a police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent.

* * * *

CHAPTER XLIII—RAILWAY POLICE—PROCEDURE.

Personal investigation by superior officer.

640. A superior officer shall at once proceed to the scene of occurrence and conduct the investigation on receiving the report of any case coming under section 126 of Act IX of 1890 which involves danger to human life. Such cases must be very thoroughly investigated, with the co-operation of the District Police.

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